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FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, JULY 23 1795. [10 CENTS SINGLE

For the ARGUS

On the fourth instant, JOSEPH JONES MONROE, *Esqr delivered the following speech, to a numerous and very respectable collection of citizens at Charlottesville — After a short exordium, expressive of diffidence, Mr. Monroe commenced thus:*

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,

FOR ages past the political state of the world hath been nearly the same, with a very few exceptions the mass of mankind has been fettered by superstition and immersed in ignorance. An odious system of tyranny, taking its rise from this crude posture of things, has generally prevailed. Some bold exertions have occasionally been made, which have caused a temporary mitigation of existing evils: but affairs have soon reverted to their original channel.—Thus the tyrant Charles the first of England, was brought to the block: and James the second deposed Thus William Tell, effected a revolution in Switzerland, and the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands. Those measures were not, altogether unproductive of happy consequences, to the nations among whom they arose. But a very great doubt exists whether excepting Switzerland, the others long enjoyed the benefit of them —If we are to judge from appearances George the third is as arbitrary as the house of Stuart were, and the Stadtholder till his late expulsion, as the Emperor Charles the fifth or his son Philip.

Why were not the blessings arising from these revolutions permanent? The question is as natural as the solution of it is easy. It is to be ascribed, to the imprudent lethargy of the great body of the people: and the unceasing vigilance of those who still retained, the remnant of power, saved from the wrecks that had happened. After a powerful conflict in which every passion has been stretched to its utmost limit, the human mind seeks for repose, and quiet in the peaceful and softer enjoyments of life. Having gained the points, for which they were stimulated to action, mankind sink into supineness and fatal security. The few are wakeful, and availing themselves of this stupification, by imperceptible invasions, spoil the many of their rights and bring them back to their primitive state.— This shews the obvious propriety of frequently recurring to first principles in order to keep alive the embers of liberty: This shews the expediency of our present meeting.

At this period the rights of mankind are well defined and properly understood. The cloud which for a long time darkened the political horizon has been dispelled, and a clear day of reason succeeded. But a few years ago, this extensive and flourishing country, swelled the pride of an European monarch, and afforded scope for the exercise of his arbitrary power. Injury followed injury—insult was accumulated on insult—till driven to the verge of despair on the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, we burnt our fetters on the altar of Liberty, and boldly asserted our natural rights. On that auspicious day—a day that will be ever memorable in the annals of time, America took her station among the nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign, and independent people. What a brilliant scene now opens to our view! How honorable to us as a nation!

Peaceful cultivators of the earth—untutored in the evolutions of war—destitute of arms, and other military implements, and unequal in numbers, we commit ourselves to the eventful conflict Neither the fame of our invaders, which had reached every quarter of the globe, nor the thunder of their artillery appalled us Without shipping, without mariners, we enter the list with the sovereign of the seas. Incited by outrage & inspired by the God of Liberty, we rise superior to danger, superior to adverse circumstances.

Thus like the race of Cadmus—a nation of warriors, we sprung from the earth, we leave our fire sides, our parents, our wives and children, and march against an enemy commanding every advantage over us.

"*Dulcia linquimus arva.*"

After a long and painful war, during which we felt every calamity, that a merciless and vindictive foe could inflict, we established our independence, and formed for ourselves a wise, happy and efficient government.

I will not here expatiate on the atchievments of a WASHINGTON, or the patriot band that steered our vessel safe thro' the tempestuous ocean in which it was launched. I will not attempt to awaken your sorrow for those gallant warriors who fell in defence of American liberty. I possess not oratory and if I did, a display of it here would be altogether nugatory. The good sense of my countrymen, is sufficient, to enable them to place a proper estimate, on merit, and their gratitude will always impel them, to reward those, who have been faithful in their service. On this subject I will only observe—that as long as virtue, and disinterested patriotism, shall be prized by mankind—as long as liberty shall rejoice the human heart; so long will these illustrious characters hold a distinguished place in the history of great events.

I will not discuss the various important blessings, derived from our revolution. They are better felt than described, and there is not one who now hears me insensible of them. I will concisely direct your attention to consequences flowing from it, less familiar but still highly glorious to us as a people.

The spark which despotism kindled in the new world, soon grew into a flame, and extended its warmth to the most torpid part of the old. Thus the inhabitants of a region, in which the animal creation, is said to degenerate, by unparalleled magnanimity, have exiled oppression from their shores, and formed, for themselves a government superior to the celebrated systems of antiquity or to any that now exist. Thus, proud theorist, your sophistry is detected, and the conduct of your own countrymen has erected, an eternal monument to your errors.

France had long been bleeding under an intolerant slavery. From the ascension of Hugh Capet, to the throne, to the execution of Louis the sixteenth—an interval of many centuries, that country had felt the severe grasp of despotic power. Inveloped in a cloud of superstition, and its never failing concomitant ignorance, the bulk of the people became the slaves of arbitrary princes and the victims of a rapacious nobility. In this state of things, her armies are sent to aid us, in the unequal contest in which we were engaged.

Returning home from this croisade made to a land hospitable to every germ of liberty—the veil is torn from their eyes, and as awakened from a dream, they behold with horror the spectacle before them. Men who had seen destributive justice obtain, and pure principles of equality recognised, could ill brook, on the one hand the arbitrary sway of a despot, on the other the arrogance of a fastidious nobility.

Thus the noble example of the Americans instemming the torrent of oppression, burst asunder the bonds of superstition and deep rooted prejudice in France, and evolved to her sons their unalienable rights. A weak prince with a dark groupe of mercenaries, and an enervated aristocracy, were but feeble barriers, in the way of men animated with the spirit of liberty. Eight and twenty millions of people said *let us be free.* The mighty fiat was no sooner pronounced, than like a hurricane they rushed forward. The stupendous pyramids of tyranny, which had chilled alike the good and the bad, are razed to the earth. Their builders are scattered. In vain are the converging efforts of surrounding despots aimed at the extinction of Gallic freedom. Like the angels of darkness they may struggle, but like them they will be hurled into eternal oblivion. Tyranny is prostrated and entombed with the voluptuous Louis, never more to poison the political atmosphere of France. Rejoice ye friends to humanity at the happy change—the scourge of millions is laid low in the dust, and those who felt the chilling blasts of a capricious tyranny, are now warmed with the beams of an exquisite freedom.

[Mr. MONROE's *speech, will be concluded in our next.*]

MR. PLEASANTS,

As many of your readers have probably never seen Blair's excellent Sermons, I shall occasionally furnish you with a few extracts from that celebrated work, and doubt not their being acceptable both to the free thinking, and Christian part of the Community: by the former, they can scarcely fail of being admired, at least as specimens of fine writing, and by the latter, they will be valued at once, for the style and sentiments.

A CUSTOMER.

"THE distresses of life are alleviated to good men, by Reflections on their past conduct: while, by such Reflections, they are highly aggravated to the bad. During the gay & active periods of life, sinners elude in some measure, the force of conscience. Carried round in the whirl of affairs & pleasure—intent on contrivance, or eager in pursuit—amused by hope, or elated by enjoyment—they are sheltered by that crowd of trifles which surrounds them, from serious thought. But conscience is too great a power to remain always suppressed.—There is in every man's life, a period when he shall be made to stand forth as a real object to his own view: and when that period comes, woe to him who is galled by the sight! In the dark and solitary hour of distress, with a mind hurt and sore from some recent wound of fortune, how shall he bear to have his character for the first time disclosed to him, in that humiliating sight under which guilt will necessarily present it? Then, the recollection of the past becomes dreadful. It exhibits to him a life thrown away on vanities and follies, or consumed in flagitiousness and sin; no station properly supported; no material duties fulfilled. Crimes, which had once been easily palliated, rise before him in their native deformity. The sense of guilt mixes itself with all that has befallen him. He beholds, or thinks that he beholds, the hand of the God whom he hath offended, openly stretched out against him. At a season when a man stands most in need of support, how intolerable is the weight of this additional load, aggravating the depression of disease, disappointment, or old age! How miserable his state, who is condemned to endure at once the pangs of guilt, & the vexations of calamity!

"The spirit of a man may sustain his infirmities, but a wounded spirit who can bear?"

"Whereas he, who is blessed with a clear conscience, enjoys in the worst conjunctures of human life, a peace, a dignity, an elevation of mind peculiar to virtue. "If my race be now about to end, I have this comfort, that it has not been run in vain. I have fought the good fight. I have kept the faith. My mind has no load. Futurity has no terrors. I have endeavored to do my duty, and to make my peace with God. I leave the rest to Heaven." These are the reflections which cheer the lonely house of virtuous poverty, and attend the conscientious sufferer into prison or exile, which sooth the complaints of grief, lighten the pressure of old age, and furnish to the bed of sickness, a cordial of more grateful relish, and more sovereign virtue, than any which the world can afford."

Just come to hand, and for SALE

on very moderate terms,

A HANDSOME

Philadelphia built CHARIOT

nearly new—the Harness entirely so.

——Enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, July 15, 1795. (3t‖)

WAS shipped on board the sloop Hope, John Delano, master, at Norfolk, for this place,

Six Barrels of Limes.

The Captain on his arrival here not being able to find an owner, depositted them with the subscriber, who is ready to deliver them to such owner on application.

THOMAS WHITE.

Richmond, July 15, 1795.

☞NOTICE!

THE Co-PARTNERSHIP of JEDIDIAH LEEDS & JOHN MUMFORD, under the firm of LEEDS and MUMFORD, was dissolved on the 13th instant; all those indebted to, or have any demands against them, will please make application to either of the parties.

June 20, 1795. (9t.)

Irish Linens and Sheeting.

Montgomerys and *Henry*,

Are now landing an assortment of the following

GOODS,

From Belfast, by way of Liverpool, viz. ¼ wide Brown Linen; 7, 7 8 and 4 4 half Bleached ditto; 7 8 and 4 4 wide ditto; 4 4 White Sheeting; Dowlas; and Cambricks; which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or Public Securities.

Richmond, June 29, 1795. (1m)

DANIEL TIMMINGS,

TALLOW CHANDLER, &c.

(On the cross street leading to Shockoe-Warehouses)

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their patronage; and trusts that his strict attention to his business, will merit their future favors.

☞ He has for sale MOULD CANDLES, five and six to the pound, at FIFTEEN PENCE.

P. S He will give 11d. per lb. for prime TALLOW.

Richmond, July 15, 1795.

I WISH to settle the administration of my Father's estate as soon as possible, for the benefit of every person ——I therefore wish, that if any one has any claim or demand against the said estate, to make it known to me directly, as I intend to close my administration in August next. Those who are indebted to the said estate, are to pay to me or as they owe. By Charlotte August Court next, or suits will be directly instituted without respect to persons.

PHILIP GOODE, Jun.

Charlotte, July 1, 1795.

☞ NOTICE!

For a particular purpose,

I HAVE this day conveyed in trust, to *Thomas Molloy*, the debts due to me by the following persons—to wit:

Archibald Campbell, and John Tankersley.
Epaphroditus Drake.
George Lipscombe.
Daniel Lewis, and Samuel Price.
John West, and William Armistead.
Martel le Seneur, and Campbell Daniel.
Samuel Patillo, and James Patillo.
Valentine Sublett, and Henry Pamplin.

Therefore, the said persons are not to pay their debts respectively due to me, before the said conveyance, to any other person than the said *Thomas Molloy*.

P. GOODE, Jun.

Charlotte, July 1, 1795. (4t.)

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday last, who resides in the Manikin town, Chesterfield county, a Negro man slave named FRANK; about five feet ten or eleven inches high, thin visage, of a yellow complexion, and is about thirty eight years of age—He carried away with him a felt hat, a long white Virginia cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, two cotton shirts, two pair of breeches, one of blue yarn and the other of royal rib of a dove colour, and an old pair of shoes, and a wallet. He has been hurt in one of his eyes, but it may not be perceived unless it be upon close inspection It is probable he may be in or about Richmond, or Henrico county on White oak swamp, where he was raised in the estate of Benjamin Jerdone, deceased, or in all probability he will endeavor to get to Norfolk, where he has a sister belonging to the estate of Benjamin Jerdone, jr. late of that place. I do hereby forward all masters of vessels and other persons from conveying the said negro man slave out of this state at their peril. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any person, who will secure the said fellow in such manner that I get him again.

JOHN ROYSTER.

July 15, 1795.

Further particulars relative to the insurrection

1 Prairial, May 20.

As soon as the unfortunate Ferrand had been massacred, and his head brought on a pole into the Hall, an immense crowd burst in and filled all the benches and tribunes. Some words were spoken by the President, which, on account of the tumult that raged on all sides, could not be heard. It was supposed, however, that they related to a suspension of the sitting; for the greater part of the Deputies rose, and with difficulty retired out of the Hall. The insurgents had now gained a complete victory, and the Gendarmes were forced to withdraw. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"From this moment," says the editor of Le Batave, "the National Representation ceased to exist, and a band of furies had taken possession of the august, and hitherto sacred place, allotted the Legislators of Twenty-Five Millions of Men."

From 5 o'clock till 10 the greatest disorder reigned, and on account of the numerous leaders of the insurgents, there was no co operation among them. They still, however, kept possession of the Convention During the short intervals of silence the Tocsin was heard ringing in various parts of Paris, and the Generale was beat. A few deputies, however, still kept their seats in the Convention, and the venerable Vernier remained in the President's chair, calm amidst the tempest, and unmoved amidst the general storm. A motion was made by one of the insurgents about ten o'clock at night, that such of the deputies as were present should resume their deliberations.

The deputies expressed their willingness to deliberate, and a corner of the hall was cleared for their reception. Bourbotte, Duroy, Duquesnoy, Romme, and Gougeon, particularly distinguished themselves by some strong speeches against the persecutors of the Jacobins. Motions were made and passed, to set at liberty all deputies who had demanded the Appeal Nominal on the 1st Germinal, on the arrest of Barrere, to repeal the decree for disarming the Terrorists: to release the citizens taken up for their political opinions since the 9th Thermidor: to re organize the committee of general safety, and to seal up the papers of all the present members of the committee. The following members were voted by acclamation to compose the new committee of general safety:

Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroi, and Prieur de Marne.

After these decrees had been passed, Romme mounted the tribune, for the purpose of reading them to the insurgents.

Bourdon of Oise, who had just returned to the hall—"What are you going to do? read these detestable decrees—I oppose the passing of any decree now. The National Convention ceases at this moment to exist."

Down with him! down with him! was heard on all sides of the hall. The decrees were then read and loudly applauded. A great number of the insurgents now quitted the hall.

Boissy d'Anglais took the President's chair. A tumult was heard at the extremity of the hall, and the drums were heard at the door of the Convention. The insurgents were alarmed. An immense crowd of citizens in arms entered the hall with Legendre at their head. They exclaimed "Long live the National Convention.—Down with the Jacobins." The insurgents formed themselves into a line to resist.—They were attacked by the armed citizens, and a conflict ensued, in which some lives were lost. At length the insurgents were totally driven out of the hall, & the deputies who had accompanied the citizens resumed their deliberations, and immediately annulled all the decrees that had been passed.

The commandant of the armed force was called in, and ordered to take the proper measures to defend the National Representation. The greatest part of the armed citizens, from an impulse of respect, retired out of the hall, declaring that they would watch round the Convention till order was perfectly restored.

The Convention then declared its sittings permanent. Motion was made to arrest Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroy, Prieur of La Marne, Rommly, Soubrany, Gougeon, and Albite the elder.

The Convention, however, ordered only three, viz. Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, and Duroy, to be arrested.

The Committees of public and General Safety were ordered to give an hourly account of the state of Paris.

Address to the people of Paris, by Freron, Deputy to the National Convention.

"Nothing has transpired relative to the operations of the Committee appointed to organize the Laws of the Republican Constitution. We are yet ignorant what modifications, what changes, or amelorations, will be made in that constitution.

"Nevertheless, the result of the labours of the Committee is now the point to which the public attention and curiosity particularly directed. While meditation deliberates in the silence of a Committee on the necessary change, the National Convention directs its whole attention and discussions to the state of the Finances.

The public have read with peculiar avidity and attention, the result of their important deliberations. It has observed them marked with the most impressive zeal, sanctified with the purest love of public prosperity, but that kind of uncertainty which has manifested itself in all those debates and that fluctuation and instability of ideas and projects, have not ceased to escape their notice and attention.

Every thing strongly tends to demonstrate the necessity which the Representatives of the People feel, to remedy speedily and with efficacy, the disordered state of the finances: at the same time every thing testifies the extreme difficulty of the undertaking, and perhaps the inability and the inexperience of those who attempted it. During the time stock jobbing remained upon the watch, her tricks and combinations assumed a thousand different shapes, and the Assembly was in a manner set in array against it. It was a game in which the skill and sagacity of the players were employed in a hundred different ways and where the public fortune was the stake of the game.

Whilst zeal, and the love of the public weal, combated with sordid avarice and vile self interest, the price of provisions of all kinds augmented in an alarming proportion. No private fortune was sufficient to supply the necessaries of life. The great magazines were shut up. White bread costs fifteen franks a pound, common bread was distributed in small quantities, and the consternation became general. Yet it was only in some places that despair led to resistance The resignation of the great majority was sublime. Property was never so religiously respected. Order was maintained with as much strictness as in the midst of prosperity and plenty; would that we could speak of these things as of events that were past! still, unhappily, they exist; but the patience, the devotion, and the resignation of the people are still great What a picture will history present to posterity! People of Paris, the picture will be embellished by your virtues! It will prove that you knew how to endure the most cruel adversity with the constancy of philosophy. One spirit animates you, one desire warms you, one hope supports you—It is the hope of Liberty, of the Republic, which the piercing eye of our affliction distinguished in perspective, thro' clouds, darkness, and the chaos of so many misfortunes, accumulated in one space, and at one epoch.

"How delightful it would be to point out decisively the period in which so many ills will have an end. The time of harvest is at hand; the time approaches in which the benefit of the last decrees of the Convention, relative to the Finances, will be felt. It is by degrees that the harmony of the whole must be effected; it is by degrees that the public good must be established; patience is, therefore, now the most efficacious virtue—may it remain invincible and immoveabe; it is patience that supports and keeps up the columns of the edifice of French Society, which so many attacks had almost destroyed. We conjure you, citizens of all classes and conditions—we conjure you, in the name of the common country, which the least movement might reduce you to ruin; we implore you in the name of your children, who are born and are to remain French citizens; in the name of the Revolution which you made for the purpose of organizing, and not of destroying it; in the name of that sentiment which unites all hearts, even those of the Tartars, to the soil in which the bones of their ancestors have been deposited, not to lose this magnanimous patience which is our firmest hope, and without which we must at length declare it with that frankness which the circumstances of the times require—without which, we say, all will be lost.

LONDON, May 21.

The Alexander of Greenock which we mentioned in our last as being carried into Aux Cays, is computed at 40,000l, and 130,000l sterling according to our daily papers; we cannot devise a better mode for coming at the truth than that used by jurors on a writ of extent, add the two estimacts and take the medium; her value would then be 85,000l.

May 25.

There is much reason to fear that by the first intelligence from the continent, we shall be apprized of the surrender of Luxemburg; for according to the last accounts received from general Clairfait's army, the garrison of that fortress had no provisions for a longer term than the middle of this month.

A letter from Paris of the 5th instant, states, that Barrere, Collot d Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, after a short stay in the isle of Oleron, had sailed for Cayenne in South America.

Accounts received from the East Indies state, some circumstances relating to the discovery of two new spice islands. The ship Duke of Clarence, captain Hayes, arrived in China on the 13th July last, on her passage from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of these in the neighbourhood of New Guinea, and took possession of it in the name of the King of England The Indispensible, Wilkinson, of London, Halcyon, Page, arrived in China, from Botany-bay, exploring a new passage from the latter place, discovered the other, which capt. Page took possession of, in the name of the United States of America.

The declaration of his Imperial majesty as chief of the empire, professing a disposition of entering into a negociation with the French Republic, has much attracted public attention. But it seems, and is obvious, that his majesty, in making this intimation to the diet at Ratisbon, had nothing further in view than to render nugatory the mediation offered by the king of Prussia; to prevent any partial treaty being entered into, through him, with France, which might tend to dislocate the grand German confederacy; to place his Imperial majesty at the head of those German States which are disposed to treat for peace, and to accelerate or retard the negociations according to his own interests as a sovereign prince. The declaration was sent from Vienna on the 22d of April and delivered to the diet at Ratisbon on the 4th of May. Twelve days after, his majesty, having maturely weighed his own relative situation, and also the dispatches sent from our court, accepts of a loan of 1,800 000l, and binds himself down to continue the war against France. The prospect of peace is therefore, we conceive, as distant as ever.

According to letters from Revel of the 28th of last month, in consequence of an order from Petersburg, they were fitting out all the ships of war at that port that were at the time afloat, which amounted to eleven ships of the line, seven frigates, and other vessels. The San Alessandro Neuski, of 86 guns, is equipping for a flag. At the time this order arrived, there were only three pendants flying in that harbour.

The grand fleet at Spithead received orders on the 15th inst to hold itself in readiness for sea at a moment's notice. Lord Howe's flag flies on board the Queen Charlotte, though it is doubted whether his lordship will sail with the fleet.

Yesterday, courts of inquiry were held on board the Glory, on Admiral Bligh, for the loss of the Alexander of 74 guns, and on Captain Craycraft, for the loss of the Daphne of 28 guns, both of them taken by the French. They were honourably acquitted.

Just as this paper was going to Press, we received hasty intelligence of a report, that several members of the French Convention, fled from Paris, have found means to reach England, and are actually arrived in town.

They are said to bring an account of affairs having arrived at a most dreadful crisis: particulars we are not able to state. From the quarter, however, whence we receive the above, we have the following extract from a French paper (Messager du Soir) of the 4th inst.

"Scarcity continues to increase—the allowance of bread to each person is now reduced to two ounces. The distress in families, where children are crying in vain for nourishment, is not to be described. Rice is given as a substitute for bread, but of this only one ounce to each can be allowed. A bushel of potatoes is 20 livres; a bushel of beans and lentiles, 50; a pound of rice, 10; a pound of butter, from 14 to 16 livres.

"This great city, in every quarter exhibits a frightful aspect—misery, grief, and despair, are painted in most faces—sickness at the same time, spreads its baneful influence in all parts—numbers drop down daily exhausted in the streets, and many have literally died of hunger.

"We continue to be flattered from day to day with hopes of returning plenty, but still every morning dawns more gloomy than the foregoing Some little nourishment it is true, is to be had at taverns and eating houses, by those who have the means to purchase it; that it is absolutely necessary to go from one to another before a sufficient meal can be made.

"A giotage is predominate—a louis d'or is purchased only with 260 livres, at the moment we are about to experience the dreadful consequence of an exportation of specie."

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

At a Canal meeting, recently held at Buxton, in Derbyshire, an American gentleman presented a plan for constructing an aqueduct of cast iron, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be put in practice. This stupendous work is to cross the river Mersey, 90 feet above the water level, and 200 feet in width; which will present a scene not to be paralleled in Europe, of boats sailing 90 feet above the natural channel of the river. The project is reported to be a very important saving on stone aqueducts, and conducted with great ease in the most difficult situations.

There is now building and nearly finished, in the extensive Porter Brewery of Messrs Meux & Co In Liquorpond Street, Gray's Inn, London, a Cask, so uncommonly large, that the following description of it, we would have scarcely credited, had it not been communicated by some gentlemen who took down its dimensions last week, in the presence of Mr. Meux himself:

Diameter	65 1-2 feet.
Height	25 1-2 feet.
Hoops	36.

The least of which weighs 1 ton, and the largest 3 tons. It is formed of 324 staves of English oak, 2 1-2 inches thick; will contain above 20 000 barrels porter at 30s. each; has been four years building; and will cost upwards of 10 000l.

Its figure is on a small degree conical, and its base is supported by large beams At the top a square aperture is left open, thro' which the workmen pass down into it, by means of a temporary stair case. A great number of candles and lamps are disposed about the inside, to light the nine artificers employed therein it excites a strange and novel sensation to stand on the top and looking through the bung-hole, to view all the lights, scaffolding, and various workmen employed in the different parts of the vast cavity of this wonderful vessel. The workmen informed the gentlemen who communicated this account to us, that a person who went to see this extraordinary structure, having been conducted down into it without previously noticing the outside, after waiting some time, enquired which way he should proceed to see the large cask, having no idea that he was then standing in it.

The famous Tun of Heidelberg, Germany, which is said to contain 8000 hogsheads of Rhenish wine, seems in this to be quite outdone by Old England.

BOSTON, July 8

INDEPENDENCE.

On Saturday last, the 20th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town in a manner highly honourable to its citizens, and evincive of the happiness which has resulted from the memorable declaration of 1776. To particularize every instance which presented itself, would far exceed our limits—and is, perhaps, unnecessary to those the least acquainted with the spirit and federalism of the citizens of Boston.

The Civic Testimonials consisted of an universal abstinence from labour and care, while mutual congratulations pervaded every class of citizens. At 11 o'clock the old south meeting house was filled with citizens, from the chief magistrate to him who fills the most laborious walks of life; who heard with attention, and approved with unbounded applause, the events which led to, and the principles that actuated the councils of America, in the declaration of Independence, pronounced in an oration by Mr. George Blake. It is ever usual, on the anniversary birth day of our republic to applaud the orator who celebrates it—and this applause was abundantly given on this occasion; although many of the sentiments and opinions appeared too strongly tinctured of party spirit—and which on a close and liberal investigation must fall to the ground.

The Military Honours of the day were performed by Capt. Bradlee's artillery, and the Independent Fusileers, commanded by Captain Langton. The latter formed the escort of the Supreme Executive, for the day; and in the intervals of that duty performed several evolutions and firings, to universal satisfaction.

The artillery announced by repeated discharges, various periods of the day, and at noon gave a specimen of real action, by several well planned, and adroitly executed manœuvres, in State Sreet. After which they retired to their gun room; where, being joined by the officers of the various corps in town, as guests, they partook of an elegant and plentiful collation; at the close of which the following toasts were given:

1. The Day: may the patriots who consecrated it never have cause to reproach their country with ingratitude. (15 guns.)
2. George Washington. (Washington's march, 15 cheers and 15 guns.)
3. America, free and independent: may the hand that would submit to a shackle, wither on the arm that supports it!
4. Samuel Adams. (Yankee Doodle and 3 cheers.)
5. The Shades of American Heroes: may the laurels they have won, never wither on their tombs while gratitude has a tear to moisten their roots. (Dirge)
6. Moses Gill. (3 cheers, and Boston march)
7. American Commerce: may it extend with the ocean and flourish with time
8. Our sister republics, France & Holland.
9. General Pichegru, who has never forgot that the soldier is a citizen! (3 cheers and Marseilles Hymn.)

10. The Treaty with Great Britain: may the American "*tonnage*" never be limited, but by the growth of our forefts! (15 Cheers, drum, &c)

11. The new State Houfe: may its corner ftone be the "rights of man," its roof wifdom and its wall patriotifm. (7 cheers.)

12. The Orator of the day: may the chaplet of genius ever decorate the altar of liberty! (3 cheers)

13. Kofciufko and Fayette: may the former be liberated from his dungeon, to emancipate his country, and the latter to fecure the revolution he commenced. (6 cheers.)

14. Peace to our frontiers: may the fmoke of the calumet be the only cloud in their political horizon! (3 cheers—Alknumac)

15 The eighteenth Century—as it dawned amid the fplendor of literature, may it terminate in the full blaze of univerfal liberty! (6 cheers, 15 guns, other plaudits.)

At half paft four o'clock, a committee was appointed to wait on the Cincinnati, and inform them that the artillery would at five o'clock drink the following toaft, with 15 cheers and 15 guns.

The Society of the Cincinnati; may that glorious band of patriots, who vindicated and eftablifhed the liberties of America, be immortalized in the memory of pofterity as the exemplars of every heroic virtue!

At 5 oclock, Judge Tudor as Prefident of a committee from the Cincinnati, informed Captain Bradlee, that at half paft five the fociety would return the honorary compliment, and drink the following toaft:

Captain Bradlee, with the officers and company of the Boftan Artillery—may their civic and military energies very long continue to diftinguifh the town who led the van in the emancipation of their country.

Judge Tudor obferved that the above toaft would be given with three cheers; "*But for guns,*" fays he, "*we have none—We left them on the banks of the Hudjon!!!*"

The enthufiafm of applaufe which enfued on this appeal to the heart of the patriot, beggars defcription. The burfting acclamations of the company, the roaring of the cannon, and the filent tear that trickled down the cheek of many a war worn foldier, teftified the tranfport of approbation which gufhed from every bofom.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

Capt Page, in the fhip Halcyon, exploring a paffage from Botany Bay for China, difcovered a new Spice Iland, in the neighborhood of New-Guinea, which he took poffeffion of in the name of the United States of America.

July 18.

The latefl private letters from England, affures us that the report of a late order of the Britifh Council for taking neutral veffels bound to France, is wholly unfounded.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.

Our lateft accounts from Gen. Wayne's Head Quarters at Greenville, inform us, that the Indians were coming in from all quarters to the Treaty, and that at a moderate computation it is fuppofed 5000 will attend.

The Commiffioners have proceeded on from Fort Franklin towards Prefqu'ifle.—All is peace and quietnefs in that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA July 13.

LATE CAPTURES

The Bedford, of Newport, laden with wines, brandy, vinegar and flour, was captured by the Lynx and arrived at Halifax June 28. The Phœbus, Carran, from France, for Philadelphia, captured by the Argonaut 10th June laden with wines and brandy, arrived at Halifax, June 19.

July 14.

COMMUNICATION.

A Town meeting is about to be called in Boflon, to difcufs the Treaty with Great Britain, and to petition the Prefident not to ratify it. Similar meetings ought to be called in the other towns on the continent, that the people might expreis their difapprobation in the ftrongeft manner, of an inftrument, which reflects difhonour on America, and barters away her beft intereits and her deareft rights

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, American conful at Bourdeaux, dated May 14, to a refpectable mercantile houfe in this city

"The French have been as adroit in negociation of late, as they have been formidable all the campaign in the field; as a general continental peace is brought near at hand, and even haughty England poffibly may be admitted to participate in it by acknowledging the principles of juftice and reftoring all the goods and property, iflands and fhips, which they have ftolen and taken by treafon and corruption But all the Toulon veffels muft be given up, which fhe bribed and deluded the inhabitants to put under her protection.

"Peace prevails through all the interior country.

"Prices of American produce at Bourdaux, May 14, 1795.

Flour 16 to 20 dollars per barrel.
Wheat 35 to 40 livres fpecie per boifaux
Rice 45 to 00 do. per cwt.
Indian corn, 25 to 30 do per boifaux.

"Thefe are the only articles that render a profit from America, the want of them are great and will laft long, but I cannot infure the prices keeping up as the means of paying are very fcanty. Tobacco, has fallen from 30 to 35 livres fpecie per cwt. affignats are from 12 to 14 for 1.

IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

From the American Vice Conful at Havre, May 4, 1795.

Delamotte, Vice Conful of the United States of America, informs the American merchants and captains, that from an arrangiment made between the Engliih, Spaniards, and Dey of Algiers, the Algerine Corfairs are permitted to fail out of the Mediterranean, and that in confequence a Courier has been difpatched to the Court of Portugal, to call in their fhips, the Dey having promifed to refpect the trade of Portugal under certain conditions.

STATE PAPER.

Refcript of the Emperor, prefented by the Imperial miniiter to the States of the Germanic Empire, in diet aflembled at Radfbon, on the 4th of May 1795.

The Miniflers of his Imperial majefty are charged to declare, in the name of his majefty the emperor and king, to the envoys repreienting the feveral princes and ftates of the Holy Roman Empire, that his majefty is ready to enter into negociations with the French republic. His majefty, without being too mindful of his own intereft, will confult thereby the real welfare of the empire, and make it his fole care to procure to the empire an acceptable, folid, and permanent peace. But his imperial majefty has alfo, at the fame time, the juft confidence in all his Co-States of the Empire, that they will co-operate, with all their power, to accompliih this defirable end, and not enter into fepeate negociations with the French republic. His Imperial majeft yexpects, however, the fpeedieft declaration from the Emperor and king, explanatory of the fentiments of his Imperial Majefty in other refpects. His imperial majefty cannot conceal, that the feperate treaty of peace concluded on the part of his Pruffian majefty, even in his quality of a Prince and Co-State of the empire, has been moft unexpected to him."

Arrived in the Swediih brig Sophia, Mr Dixon, an American gentleman, who informs that he heard of no fecond engagement in the Mediterranean, but reports that the French fleet, conifting of 22 tail of the line, had left Toulon, and that he heard a heavy cannonading as he paffed Corfica.

CHARLESTON, June 25.

Extract of a letter from capt William Hayfham, late of the fhip Thomas, belonging to this port, dated Naffau, N. P. 10th June, 1795.

"I expect by this time you have heard of my being ftopped by an armed banditti, headed by a Mr. Hunter, owner, and capt. Thurfton, maiter of the Dragon privateer. On the 18th of laft month, while my fhip was under way to proceed to Charleiton, they by force of arms took full poffeffion of her: I immediately with my crew, left the fhip to them I fhall proceed with all poffible diipatch to Charleiton, with fuch documents as will fully explain this unprecedented buiinefs."

STAUNTON, July 11.

Laft Wednefday was apprehended and committed to jail, John Kean, for paffing counterfeit dollars and French crowns to feveral of the inhabitants of this town—a very artful cunning fellow indeed, he appears to be; he could have paffed thoufands of his dollars without being difcovered as counterfeit—they made all appearance of the genuine. But no man is wife at all hours, and the moft cunningeft Fox fometimes is caught in the trap. In paying for fome work, he accidentally dropped his dollar moulds, which he took up and laid on the bench, and there left them. The gentleman of the houfe taking them up, found what they were, which made him miftruft that his money was counterfeit; the next thing then, was to examine the coin, which proved to be more than half copper. He is now in irons, and what the confequence may be, we cannot at preient determine.

RICHMOND, July 23.

Mr. PLEASANTS,

I find in your paper of the 9th inftant under the Philadelphia head, July 1ft, a Refolution of the Senate of the United States, together with a note annexed; a conifderation of which has led me to ftate the following queftions:——Does the Conftitution of the United States warrant the conduct of the Senate in keeping their doors fhut?—Does the act of a mere majority of a fecret committee, by the Conftitution, become binding on the people?—Can any man fay with truth, that thofe Senators who are in favor of fecret tranfactions are friends to the Conftitution of America?—Are the Repreientative, in Congrefs better acquainted with the fentiments of the American citizens than the twenty members who voted for a ratification of a late offered treaty?—If fo, compare the 85th chapter of the acts of the laft feffion, with the 2d and 9th articles of faid treaty, and decide which expreiles the American fentiment—Compare alfo the 1ft article of this favorite, with the 7th of the treaty of 1783, and when you find the latter to have been grofsly violated in the firft part, and fhamefully broken in the laft, fay what confidence can be put in the former—Compare alfo the 2d of faid favorite, with the 8th of 1783, and fay what better fecurity of good conduct the former gives that the latter did not bind the court of Britain to purfue? In fine, compare the whole chi d with the repeated conduct of the faid court fince 1783, and fay if you can, that perfidy has not marked their political conduct finee the ratification of that treaty?——I fhould al'o be glad to afk by what authority they affume the controul of our trade, or upon what grounds Lord Grenville claims the right to reftrict our trade? And whether the juftice and policy fpoken of in the 10th article was regarded by his court when the property of the Dutch was feized—And then conclude with a reference to the manifeft partiality expreiled in the 3d clauie of the 18th article—by which the United States are to be prohibited the carrying any *molaffes, fugar, cocoa, coffee,* or *cotton* to any part of the world, but Britifh veffels may bring into the United States any of the produce of the iflands, and from the United States, take the fame, or any produce thereof, to any part of the world.

It is really a pity that our Envoy was not furniihed with a copy of the Treaties between the United States, and France, Pruffia, Holland and Sweden, that he might by a perufal, have learnt the true ufe and import of the words *mutual* and *reciprocal.*

FAIR PLAY.

Henrico county, July 17th, 1795

For the ARGUS.

Citizens! Arouie! Your Liberties are at ftake! See ye not that a northern, a funding, a banking JUNTO are formed to deprive ye of them! to place ye forever under a BRITISH PLANET! A planet which fhall deprive ye of the friendfhip, of the beft, the greateft, the moft patriotic nation on earth—the FRENCH—what would a ratification of that *Jay bird's* treaty produce but eternal enmity between the American and French Republics?—What but that which all crowned heads defire—a diviiion (founded on ingratitude) between thofe two republics, which united may defy the WORLD.

CITIZENS—EXPRESS to the great WASHINGTON your diiapprobation of *Sir* John Jay's treaty—Expreis to him that as *George Waihington* he is almoft adored—Expreis to him (if fuch are your fentiments) you perfect unqualified diiapprobation of this man—this John Jay or *Sir* John Jay—*Tell* him that when the majority of a mercantile city (where Britifh intereft moft powerfully operates) fpeak their fentiments againft this infamous production, he may well *a fortiori* gather the voice of an uncontaminated republic.

In order to this, all Republicans, indeed Ariftocrats, and even Monarchites are requefted to give their attendance on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, at Mrs. *Galt's* tavern in this city.

A CITIZEN *of* RICHMOND.

July 22d, 1795.

☞ NOTICE!

ALL perfons having any demands againft the eftate of JOHN HAGUE, deceafed, are requefted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and all perfons indebted to faid eftate, are defired to make immediate payment.

HANNAH HAGUE, Admtr'x,
JOHN CRADDOCK, Adm'r.

Rockett's, July 22, 1795

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will fail in a few days, weather permitting,

The Sloop SALLY,

Philadelphia & Richmond Packet,

EDMUND POTTER, Maiter.

Part of her cargo is engaged. For freight or paffage apply to E. Potter, at the houfe where Mr. S. Moody formerly kept ftore, between the old Courthoufe & the market, on the main ftreet.

Who has for SALE,—

SHERRY WINE per quarter cafk,
TENERIFFE WINE, do. do,
ANTIGUA RUM, per hogfhead,
SUGAR per barrel or lb.
FIGS per pail,
RAISON per keg,
Philadelphia PORTER in barrels, of three dozen each,
MOLASSES per hogfhead.

The above goods will be Sold at reduced prices wholefale and retail, and is of as good a quality as any in this city.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Manchefter Commons laft September, a likely

BAY HORSE,

About fifteen hands high, with a fhort thin mane, fwitch tail, a ftar in his forehead and a fnip on his nofe, a little white on one hind foot, feven or eight years old lait ipring, trots and gallops well; when loft had a large bell on. Whoever will deliver to thorfe to me in Guilford county, Carolina, or to *Zachariah Brooks*, in Manchefter, fhall receive the above reward, and a reafonable expenfes paid.

SAMUEL STANFIELD.

Manchefter July 21, 1795.

FOR SALE,

MADEIRA AND TENERIFFE

WINES,

Imported direct from thefe Iflands, by the fubfcriber:—of the former, London Particular, London Market, & New York qualities; and the beft of the latter, in pipes, hogfheads, and quarter casks. Apply to Mr. JOHN LESTER, Rockett's, Mr. THOMAS HOOPER, Richmond, or

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchefter, July 7, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL perfons having claims againft the eftate of ELIZABETH HUDSON, deceafed, of Amelia county, are defired to bring them in properly authenticated, and they fhall be difcharged by

FRANCIS HUDSON.

Amelia, July 11, 1795 ||3

☞ I have about Two Hundred ACRES of LAND of the Tract formerly advertifed, adjoining the lands of Meffrs. Murchie and Patteion yet for fale: for which two likely BOYS will be taken in part payment.

HENRY RANDOLPH.

Chefter Lodge, July 14, 1795.

The SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC, *that he has taken the*

EAGLE TAVERN,

In the City of *RICHMOND.*

IT fhall be his ftudy to pay the greateft attention to thofe who may be pleafed to call upon him, and to provide the beft accommodations for themfelves and horfes.

WILLIAM RADFORD.

February 17, 1795.

THOMAS STRACHAN,

Of Spotfylvania County,

HAS a large number of very thriving grafted APPLE and PEAR TREES, for fale—the apple trees at 9 d. and the pear trees at 1s. 3d. each, compoied of the following kinds:

APPLE.

Newtown Pippins,	Whitlock's cheefe Apple,	Ripen early.
Rholl's Janetts,	Lewis's do.	
Limbertwigs,	Vandivers,	
Prior's Reds,	Mylum's Pearmain,	
Beverley's do.	Clark's do.	
Glo'fter white apple,	Herndon apple,	
Robinfon do.	Spice do,	
Smoothe fkin Leather Coats,	Akinfon's apple,	
Greenings,	Jack do.	
Hughe's Crabs,	Queen do.	
Lewis's do	May do.	
Hereford red ftreaks	June do.	

PEAR.

Moore's Winter Pear,	Lewis's fine Auguft do
Catharine	Maury's do. do do
Burgamot do.	Winter Pound do.
Taylor's Sept. do.	Auguft large bell'd
Do Oct. do.	

The moft pointed attention paid to orders for Trees, and great care uied in preparing them for removal.

Letters by poft or otherwiie, to faid Strachan, addreiled to Mr Fontaine Maury, of Fredericksburg, Mr. John Barret, of Richmond, Mr. Joieph Watkins, of Goochland or Mr. Moies Tredway, at Cumberland Courthoufe, will be properly attended to.——Said Strachan will deliver his trees on the following terms—Within 50 miles of his Nurfery he will deliver 1000 or upwards at a given time and place at his nurfery price, and at any diftance between 50 and 180 miles, not lefs than 1000 on the fame terms.—Thofe who wifh to be fupplied as above will pleafe apply on or before the middle of October next.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE

At this Printing-Office,

SONNET.

THE Eastern Sun its orient beams disclose,
And the bright moon hath chas'd the sombrous night;
Mortals awake from their secure repose,
And the shrill lark mounts its celistial height.

The herdsman bends, refresh'd by downy rest,
O'er the enamel'd meads his cheerful way;
While the blue sky, in bright effulgence dreft,
Adds a fresh beauty to the solar ray.

Yet all unmov'd the rosy morn I view,
The bright beam'd Sun to me yield no delight;
Unmov'd I see the sky's cerulean hue,
Nor does the lark's sweet tones my ear invite

All Nature's beauties now to me are dead,
Since with my Julia's love, each joy, each charm is fled.

[*From a London paper, under the Penzance head.*]

SINGULAR BURIAL.

A DROLL affair happened here last week. A soldier being very much in liquor and very abusive withall, was taken up and put in the town prison pretty early in the evening, where he being unable to stand, laid down and presently fell fast asleep: An idiot, well known by the name of crazy Tom, happened that evening to behave very ill, was late at night sent to the same prison. Tom who is remarkable for always carying a prayer book under his arm, knew nothing of the soldier's being there; he placed his prayer book for a pillow, laid down and slept until the dawn of day, when rising and moving about, he happened to stumble on the sleeping soldier, and fairly tumbled over him. Tom rising and discovering the soldier asleep, he said to himself, here is a dead corpse, but I will give it a christain burial He went, and just behind the prison door found a parcel of dirt, with which, filling his hat, then pulling off his coat and waistcoat, and drawing the flaps of his shirt from his breeches, now, says Tom, I am in my surplice, and with his prayer book in his hand, walking towards the sleeping soldier, calls out, make room for the parson, then began distinctly to read the burial service; when he came to "Earth to Earth," Tom, taking a handful of dirt strewed it over the soldier, "Ashes to Ashes," Tom strewed another handful, "Dust to Dust," Tom took up his hat and threw the whole into the soldier's face, which waked him and seeing and hearing Tom read, he really believed that they thought him dead, and were absolutely burying him.

The soldier immediately cried out, "Pray, reverend sir, don't bury me, I'm not dead yet;" you lie, says Tom! you are dead enough, I warrant you, no living man could spook through the key hole nor the iron gates; there was nobody here but myself last night, and I found this dead corpse here this morning. Tom began to read on; Sir, says the soldier I was put in here for being drunk, and am not dead; then says Tom you died while you was drunk and have forgot it, that's all, but you must and shall have a christian burial; with this the soldier jumped up, which so frightened Tom, that he began to roar out, thieves! murder! fire! fire! The cry of fire alarmed the inhabitants, who, some dressed and others almost naked, for it was still early, crowding about the prison, and the cry of fire being repeated by Tom, they called up the prison keeper, who, unlocked the prison door, Tom sprang out, in his shirt, and running down the street, informed the gaping multitude, that he had seen the devil in the prison in the shape of a dead soldier."

LANDS *for* SALE.

ABOUT one thousand Acres, lying on *Harris's* creek in the county of *Amherst*, late the property of Colonel *Hugh Rose*, deceased.—The advantages attending the situation are numerous; the flourishing town of *Lynchburg* lies within seven miles; the quality of the soil, for the produce of tobacco and grain of every kind, is equal, if not superior, to any in that part of the country. About three hundred acres are cleared and under good fences.—The terms may be learned by applying to *James Pleasants*, of the town of *Manchester*, or to the subscriber, in *Amherst*.

ROBERT HENRY ROSE.

Richmond, April 18, 1795.

BLANK BONDS,
FOR SALE
At this Printing-Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. Buck and Brander, and now possessed by the subscriber.——For terms apply to Messrs. LENOX and DAVIDSON, in Richmond, or to

THOMAS DRUMMOND.

Manchester, November, 1794.

N. B. Some Household FURNITURE to be disposed of. T. D.

ROBERT GAMBLE,

Has just received by the St. Tamany from Liverpool, and by other late arrivals—an extensive assortment of

GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce or Public Securities, by the piece or package, at his *Ware House* in this City—Also, by *Gamble* and *Temple*, at their Store in *Richmond*, and by *Gamble* and *Grattan*, in *Staunton*,—Amongst which are the following articles:

VIZ:

IRISH Linens white and brown;
German and British Oznaburgs;
Sacking, ticking, checks, stripes, calicoes and muslins;
Silks in satins;
Florentines, mantuas and lustrings;
Ribbonds figured & all colours;
Nankeen, India and striped;
Sewing silk, twist, thread, lace & edging;
Silk, cotton & worsted stockings;
Gloves, shoes, slippers and sandals;
Handkerchiefs, in silk, cotton and linen;
Shawls and cravats;
Fustians, jeans, velverets, ribdalures, fatinett, lasting, corduroy, Thicksett, moreens, Joan's spinning and Durants;
Hats, broad cloths, cassimers, coatings, and blankets;
A large assortment of books;
Hair brooms & brushes;
Snuff, leather and Spanish hides;
English and Dutch scythes;
Sickles and cutting-knives;
Copper in raised bottoms and sheets for stills;
Salt in sacks;
Nails from 3d. to to 20d.
Smiths and hand bellows;
Frying pans and coffee mills;
Indigo and window-glass;
China ware in bowls cups and saucers;
WINES. Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, port, Lisbon, red Catalonia and Fayal, in pipes & quarter casks and a few cases of genuine claret,
Jamaica and Grenada rum;
Molasses, loaf and brown sugar;
Coffee, teas, chocolate and raisins;
Sweet oil in cases of three doz. each;
Mustard, madder, glue, red-wood log wood, and brimstone;
Bar iron, nail rods, steel, and grindstones;
Paints and putty;
Wool and cotton cards;
Buckskin breeches, and a variety of merchandize not enumerated;

ALSO—

Law's Church Music, and a constant supply of Flour, Butter, Whiskey, and Venison Hams, from Augusta, &c.

Window Glass of any dimensions, of best quality, furnished on the shortest notice, from the Glass Manufactory in Boston, by orders being left with the said *Gamble*.

Richmond, June 25, 1795.

In the High Court of Chancery.

BETWEEN

Robert Moore Riddick, Plt

And

Amey Cary, widow and executrix of Henry Stephens and Edward Woodcock, executors of the last will and testament of Robert Cary, heretofore of the kingdom of Great-Britain, deceased, and Samuel Riddick, eldest son, and heir at law of Esther Riddick, deceased, Defts. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Amey Cary, Henry Stephens and Edward Woodcock, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel—*It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

For SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last will and Testament of Col. *Thomas Butler*, deceased, late of King William county, WILL BE SOLD, at Hanover Court-house, on Thursday the 6th day of August next, being court day, Three Hundred & Fifty Acres of LAND, more or less, lying in Hanover county six miles from Hanover Town and Newcastle, and fourteen miles from Richmond; on which is an excellent dwelling-house, as well as necessary out houses, a capital Mill-Seat, and also good Apple and Peach Orchards. It is thought unnecessary to detail further particulars of the advantages the seat above described possesses, as it is presumed that any person wishing to become a purchaser will first view the premises—The land will be shewn by Mr. Walter Grantland, to any person inclined to purchase—The terms of payment will be one third of the purchase money in one year, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

The EXECUTORS

James River Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the James River Company, on the 4th day of June, 1795.

RESOLVED, That the Clerk give public notice that a person capable of directing the labour of about *one hundred and thirty hands*, now employed on the Canal, is immediately wanted.—To such a person good wages will be given—None need apply unless they produce approved evidences of their good character and qualifications for the business.

By order of the Directors,
ROBERT POLLARD, *Clerk.*

June 5, 1795. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the first *Thursday* in *November* I shall offer at this place to the highest bidder (and in the interim am desirous of treating privately) all my LANDS in this county, on James river, and extending thereon two miles or upwards, containing three thousand acres.

These lands are divided and generally known by the name of Kennon's, whereon I reside, Scurgeon's Point, and the Old Quarter. Kennon's is held for about a thousand acres—The soil is remarkably well adapted to farming and small grain, that grain being less liable to disasters here, than most other places, as I have proved by ten years successful experience, having not failed of a good crop in all that time.

The dwelling-house and offices are designed for the reception of a large and genteel family, all the houses are in neat order, the whole having been either built or thoroughly repaired since my removal.

The convenience of good water, fish and wild fowl, a good neighbourhood, and many other advantages not noticed, but which may be known upon enquiry renders this place in all respects a desirous as well as an advantageous residence. The other two have all the advantages, with this, except dwelling-houses, but have houses sufficient for the purpose of farming—the whole abounds in the best white oak and pine timber.

At the same time and place, will also be sold, thirty valuable SLAVES, all the stock of every kind, the crops of wheat and corn, and every other article of property on the aforesaid plantations. I again remark, that I should greatly prefer to contract for all the aforesaid property together.

My terms for the Lands are four annual payments—For the slaves and personal property, twelve months credit for all sums above five pounds.

In part of the payments to be advanced, I will receive any just claims against me, either by bond, bill or otherwise.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH.

Kennon's (Charles City) }
February 10, 1795. }

Ten DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in December last, a Negro man named NED, well known by the name of NED SKINNER, who drove a dray several years in Petersburg. He is of a dark complexion, about five feet six inches high, stout made, rather knock knee'd, has a scar on his upper lip. Having got a free pass, he is frequently seen in Richmond, Petersburg, and lately in the county of Dinwiddie, passing for a freeman. I will give the above reward if taken and secured in any jail, and all reasonable expenses if delivered to me All masters of vessels and others, are forewarned carrying him out of the state or harbouring him. (3. w.)

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, }
May 7, 1795. }

THOMAS GILLIAT,

HAS just imported in the ship Nelly and Kitty, from London, a general assortment of

GOODS

Suitable for the season: He is also daily in expectation of receiving a further supply in addition to the above, by the ships Anne Catharine, from Liverpool, and the Atlantic, from London, all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Produce, or Public Securities.

It will be necessary to remind those, who are indebted for purchases now due, that they cannot be supplied with a further assortment of goods, unless their old balances are first discharged: therefore, any application contrary to this, will not be complied with.

Richmond, June 19, 1795. 6w.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN conformity to an order of Cumberland Lodge, No. 28,—Notice is hereby given to the Members of said Lodge, to attend in the Lodge-Room, on Monday the 24th day of August next, precisely at 5 o'clock, P. M. as business of the greatest importance to said Lodge render their attendance necessary.

The Lodge conceives, from the dispersed situation of its Members, that this is the most eligible mode to give them notice; as notices by private conveyances have hitherto proved ineffectual.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, *Master.*
Teste,
THOMAS MOLLOY, *Sec'ry pro tem:*
June 24th, A. D. 1795. } (4w§)
A. L. 5795. }

Ten GUINEAS Reward,

And all reasonable expenses paid, if taken out of the state, for apprehending,

CHARLES GREEN,

FORTY years old, a yellow man of a middle stature. He is a most excellent Hostler, in the general way, and Gardner—a remarkable good Race-Keeper, and Rider, and is handy about every king of business a house or field servant can be employed in—He will endeavor to pass for a free person, by forged letters of emancipation, and thereby strive to get out of the state. This fellow was very well known on the turf formerly, having rode at all the race grounds of consequence in Littleberry Hardyman's life, and I do suppose he will make his living in the line of his old profession, if he can with safety. In this state, North or South-Carolina, or by his other qualities, if he should go to the north.

JOHN TYLER.

Green-Way, June 11, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the estate of Mr. Charles Logan, deceased, a few days since, a black fellow by the name of JOE, about five feet eight or nine inches high, nineteen years of age. Took with him a blue broad cloth coat, and such other cloathing as field negroes generally wear.

ALSO,

SAM, a bright mulatto, with red hair, thin visage, and very much freckled on the face and hands; about twenty-one years of age, six feet high. He is an excellent cooper, and will probably attempt to pass as a freeman. Took with him a variety of clothes, such as cannot well be described. Whoever will deliver them to me, or to William Fuqua, the overseer at the late residence of Mr Logan, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows; or in proportion for either of them.

GOODRICH CRUMP.

Powhatan, April 20. 1795. tf

LANDS for SALE.

ONE Tract in Henrico county, containing 545 acres, pleasantly situated on James River, nearly opposite Warwick.—Several small tracts on Whiteoak swamp, in Henrico county, containing 603 acres, which will be sold separately or together as may best suit purchasers.

One tract in the State of Kentucky, containing 6,000 acres—one ditto ditto 1,500 Several improved Lots in the city of Richmond.

A further description of these lands is presumed to be unnecessary, as terms and particulars will be made known upon application to Messrs. Buchanan and Dunlop, merchants, Petersburg, John Barrett, Esqr Richmond, or to the subscribers in Manchester.

JAMES DUNLOP & CO.

Manchester, May 11, 1795. tf